

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1822.

No. 13.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—145—

Politics of Europe.

Since our last, there have been two Arrivals from England, the *ALBION*, Captain Swainson, from Liverpool, the 16th of August, and the *GANGES*, Captain Falconer, from London, the 12th of the same month. We received London Papers to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 15th of August, by the former Ship, on Sunday evening, but our Monday's Paper being printed on the Saturday night, no mention of this could be included in it, and there was no additional intelligence of sufficient importance to induce us to publish an Extra yesterday.

The Papers are almost wholly occupied with details of the King's Coronation, and his subsequent Visits to Portsmouth, Holyhead, and Dublin, with an account of the manner of his reception in each of these places. The latest London Paper, the *COURIER* of August 13, does not come down to the period of the removal of the Queen's remains, which was expected to take place on the following day; so that we are unable to say, whether the rumour conveyed by the French Ship, of tumult on that occasion, be unfounded or not. We should be as happy as any one to learn that the peace had been undisturbed, and shall rejoice at every symptom of content and satisfaction that may evince the disappearance of that rancorous animosity with which the Queen and the Queen's advocates have hitherto been so unrelentingly pursued. Time, the great healer of differences, will perhaps be the only effectual one in this particular; but our conviction remains unaltered, and we believe, that the more the passions of men become calmed, and reason is allowed to exercise its judgement, the more unwise as well as unjust all political persecutions must appear.

The latest Liverpool Paper of August 15, contains what the London Papers could not have then received, an article from Dublin, dated August 13, announcing the King's landing in Ireland. To the honour of His Majesty's feelings it is mentioned that he received the intelligence of the Queen's death with marked emotions, that he retired from the deck to his cabin, where he dined alone, and remained the whole of the day. The flags of the Ships were ordered to be lowered half-mast high, and the usual demonstrations of mourning displayed on the occasion. It would be well if all parties had followed the magnanimity of the King in this particular, and suffered the grave which had closed over the illustrious sufferer to bury all their animosities. But this has not yet at least been the case.

By the *GANGES*, we have received some London Papers also, and a Letter from that Ship, mentions, that the *BELLE ALLIANCE*, Captain Rolfe, had arrived safely in England some time before the *GANGES* left London; the Passengers had reached all well. The *GEORGE THE FOURTH*, Captain Farquharson, had also arrived; and the *JAMES SIBBALD* and some other Vessels passed through the Downs as the *GANGES* left it. All the Shipping details will be found, however, under the usual head in our last page.

A most distressing account is given in the Liverpool Paper of the 15th of August, of the loss of the *EARL MOIRA* Packet, on her passage from Holy head to Dublin, with upwards of 200 passengers on board, of whom a great number, including the captain, officers, and most of the crew were drowned. We must reserve the melancholy details of this event which are given at considerable length, for to-morrow, and extract the paragraphs which make the first mention of it, from the *COURIER*.

The Paris Journals to the 10th of August contain fuller and later intelligence from Turkey and Greece, than the English Paper of the same date; but we lay the former by for a day, in order to include the largest selection that our limits will admit, of articles from the London Journals, from the end of July to the 13th of August, and from Liverpool to the 15th, the latest date received.

Traveller, London, July 30.—The Funds at length begin to yield to the general tenor of the foreign news from all quarters Consols opened this morning at $75\frac{1}{2}$; and the most eminent brokers appearing in the market as sellers, they rapidly fell to $74\frac{1}{2}$; and by eleven o'clock were done at 74 to $74\frac{1}{2}$. Various reasons are given for this hasty decline; and, among the rest, the reported orders for the immediate equipment of a fleet for the Mediterranean. We are of opinion, however, that it may be very rationally attributed to a growing conviction of the difficulties which impede any satisfactory mediation between Russia and Turkey, and, consequently of the extreme probability of an interruption to existing harmony. Neither Russia nor Turkey appears to us to be governed by very pliable councils; and so strangely involved are the interests of the leading Powers of Europe in this unexpected Revolution (for such it will evidently turn out to be), that no man can point out a course which is clear of obstacles of the first magnitude. One proof of this truth is the currency of rumours of all sorts of combination and alliances,—one of which appears nearly as likely as the other. Our own opinion is, that Russia will persevere, as she is never likely to possess half so defensible a cause for conquest and interference as at present. Whatever reliance certain persons who profess unbounded faith in congressional concord may entertain of the moderation of ALEXANDER, we cannot be brought to think that a sacrifice of all the ambition connected with the standing policy of his country is to be expected from the Sovereign of a large unemployed army, eager for the field, and supported by general opinion at home, both religious and political.—This notion is independent of all suspicion of Russian artifice having in any way created the present crisis. That may not have been the case, although we doubt it, and honestly say so. It is not one of the least extraordinary verses in the chapter of accidents, that this great temptation should assail Russia at the very moment of an excess of pious and demure declamation upon the resolution of the leading Sovereigns to check all political change which does not emanate from Rulers. The mad astronomer Riselas, who felt himself interested with the distribution of rain and sunshine, ought to have assisted at Laybach. His *idiosyncrasy*—that is the word now-a-days—was scarcely more palpable than that of the Declaration-mongers. We shrewdly suspect that the next Session of Parliament will take place before January.

French Papers.—We supply extracts from the French Papers of the 26th instant, which arrived last night, in another column. Those of the 27th arrived this morning, (July 30) but they contain nothing which has the least claim to importance or novelty. Like their predecessors, they abound in repeated versions of reports from the seat of disturbance. The French Ministerial Journals, like our own, affect an implicit reliance upon the disinterestedness of ALEXANDER, and deplore the revolutionary tendency of sentiment among the Greeks, now that it is the interest of so many Christian Monarchs that they should remain under the mild fraternity of Mahometan sway. This appears like burlesque, but we state it almost literally. Upon the whole, the arrivals of the last ten days expose much exaggeration in the French Papers on the subject of Smyrna and Turkish

cruelty, but leave the political embarrassments of the Cabinets of Europe precisely as before.

We must not forget to observe, that on the passing of the law for a continuation of the Censorship on the Journals. Prince TALLEYRAND made an effective speech against it. He considers an open political Press as essential to Representative Government, and as no man or set of men, can be wiser than every body, that every body should be heard. It would seem as if all the world united to stultify the *Constitutional Society*.

Frankfort Papers.—Frankfort Papers to the 21st instant arrived this morning, (July 30), the following is an extract. It is curious enough, and adds an additional polish to the moral and political brilliancy of espionage.

Berlin.—The Prussian State *Gazette* contains the following article from Naples, of the 16th of June:—

"A former navy officer, who is still employed in the naval department, coming, a few days, since from vespers, was attacked and severely wounded, not far from the door of the church; he ascribed the attack to the hatred of the Carbonari. He was conveyed to an hospital, near at hand, where his wounds were declared to be mortal. He was himself sensible of the approach of death, and sent a pressing message to one of his acquaintance to come to him. As soon as he appeared at his bedside he begged him to pardon all the wrong that he had done him. As they had once had some trifling disputes, the other believed that the request of the dying man referred to them, and declared that such a trifle was not worth speaking of, that he thought no more of it, and his friend might make his mind easy. But the other became more uneasy and urgent, and at length confessed that he had delivered to the Police a list of several Carbonari, in which he had placed the name of his acquaintance, though he was not quite certain whether he belonged to that sect or not. The declaration, of course, alarmed this individual, who was wholly innocent; he immediately fetched a notary and some respectable persons, and caused this confession to be duly drawn up and attested in their presence. Standing on the threshold of eternity, the dying man owned that many other persons were set down in his list of whom he could not be sure that they really were Carbonari; he, therefore, begged that the whole list might be considered as a nonentity. An attested copy of this document has been delivered to the Police."—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 19.

Administration of the Law.—We insert two very important documents with reference to the administration of the law. One is the communication from the Sheriffs to the Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, with a view to enforce more full returns of the persons qualified to serve on Juries. The other is an authorized account of what passed at the Old Bailey, on the discharge of the London Jury. The subject of Special Juries is one which we shall often take occasion to revert to; and we shall only now say, that the Sheriffs will deserve the warmest thanks of the public, for any effectual attempt to remedy the enormous anomalies in the practice of summoning and choosing these Juries. As to the proceedings at the Old Bailey, it is another strong proof of the necessity of setting about a reform of the law in a very different spirit from that in which it was undertaken by the House of Commons in the last Session. It is evident that the present state of the Criminal Law is altogether at variance with the feelings of those by whose means it is intended to be executed. It is evident too, that while this is the case, there must be the greatest uncertainty in bringing criminals to punishment, and that crimes are thus protected by the indiscriminating severity by which blundering Legislators have intended to suppress them. Angry Legislators, like other angry men, counteract themselves. Talking of angry men, the conduct of the COMMON SERGEANT appears to us not a little extraordinary. The Jury had sacrificed their feelings to their duty, and it was not only right that they should be permitted to say so, but it was fit, if a Magistrate had barely suspected the fact, that he should have endeavoured to ascertain it. It is only by such means that a Legislature can get authentic information of the way in which the law works. Other Juries might not have expressed their feelings, and yet might

have yielded to them. Besides it has been the immemorial practice for Juries to recommend individuals to mercy; yet the COMMON SERGEANT, because the London Jury persisted in making this recommendation, threatened to commit the Foreman!

Stock-Exchange, one o'clock.—Consols were at 73½ for Money, and 74½ for the Account. According to the appearance of the market at present, we may anticipate a still further decline.

Religious Liberty.—We have this morning received a report of an interesting trial of Mr. SAMUEL WALLER, a preacher of one description of the Methodist dissenters, for preaching in the streets of Ashton-under-Lyne. The defendant, who was tried at the New Bailey Sessions at Manchester, on a charge of *nuisance*, was found *Guilty*, and was sentenced by the Rev. Mr. HAY, the Chairman, to three months' imprisonment in the House of Correction! The pressure of other matter prevents us from giving the details of the trial to-day; but we shall not fail to insert it tomorrow, as it is the first case of the kind which has occurred for some time, and cannot but be interesting to the friends of Religious Liberty.—*Traveller*.

Portsmouth, July 28.—The private yachts which are to accompany his MAJESTY are principally at Cowes. Both Ryde and Cowes are crowded with fashionable visitors, who have come down to behold the splendid scene which the embarkation and sailing of his MAJESTY will present. Here there are very few strangers interested in the matter. Indeed, Portsmouth may be said to be thin at present. The neighbouring fair of Portsdown seduces all its youthful population thither. The road from here to the hill is literally choked at certain hours of the day with fish-carts, chaises, light wagons, heavy carts, and every species of vehicle which can be rendered fit to convey blithe lads and blither lasses to the festivities going on upon the hill. The flags which designate the various tents, are seen distinctly from Portsmouth, and being very numerous and diversified, they have a handsome effect. The green slope of the hill presents a kind of female encampment, where new bonnets shine forth; and flashy ribbands, muslins, and silks may be seen floating about in a prodigal and gay variety.—An unexpected order has just come down, desiring that no person shall be admitted on board any of the frigates, sloops, or Royal yachts, which are to accompany his MAJESTY, without a special order from the KING, or from the Admiralty. It is said, I know not how correctly, that this order has been made for the purpose of excluding certain Lords, and other less distinguished persons, who had evinced an inclination to accompany the KING. Many of the Captains of the sloops and frigates had intended to take with them a limited number of their friends; but the Admiralty order has put an extinguisher upon these arrangements. It is considered a severe order on such an occasion. The following is a copy of it:—

"The Admiralty have commanded that no person be received on board any of the yachts or ships of the Royal squadron without orders from the Admiralty, or the commands of the KING."

It is expected that his MAJESTY will be a full week on the voyage, even with leading winds, at the present season of the year. Just before sun-set last evening, a temporary stage-way was conveyed from the Dock-yard to the Sally-port, to be fixed there for his MAJESTY's embarkation therefrom, as, should the wind blow as it has done during the last few days, there might be a surf occasioned, which at least would cause an unpleasant motion of the barge in which his MAJESTY will embark. This stage will prevent any inconvenience that would arise from such a circumstance. There is no doubt that his MAJESTY intends to proceed through the town direct to the spot of embarkation. The 10th Hussars, from Brighton, are now posted in the resting places from Liptick to this port, as honorary guards to his MAJESTY.

The squadron ordered to attend his MAJESTY will be composed of the following ships and vessels:—

Royal Sovereign and Prince Regent yachts (the latter sail-ed on Tuesday for Holyhead, to embark some of his Majesty's suite from that place); Active and Liffey frigates; Hind, Lee,

Wolf, and Cameleon sloops of war; Starling cutter; and Green-schooner.

Several pilots acquainted with the British and Irish Channels have been taken on board the squadron, and the necessary charts, maps, &c. having been embarked, the whole of the ships and vessels are held in momentary readiness to proceed. Captain CHARLES ADAM took command of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, on Monday last, vice Sir EDWARD OWEN, appointed one of the Colonels of Marines.

Reminiscences.—Whittington is a village on the road from Chesterfield to Sheffield, on the edge of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire. “In a parlour, called the plotting parlour belonging to an alehouse in this village, called the Cock and Magpie,” says NOBLE in his continuation of GRAINGER, “was laid a scheme which de-throned JAMES and established freedom.” Here the Revolution of 1688 was concerted, and

CAVENDISH, BOOTH, and OSBORNE sat.

These reminiscences, however, are at present extremely unfashionable.

Dreadful Shipwreck, Liverpool, Aug. 9.—The EARL MOIRA packet, for Dublin, sailed from this last night, about six o'clock, with the wind directly contrary, and blowing strong. The vessel was beating out, when, about eight o'clock, she struck, and went on shore on the Wharf Bank. The Moira lay quite upright until about five o'clock this morning, when the tide making, a scene commenced which is impossible to describe. The waves made a complete breach over the vessel, and death stared the whole of the unfortunate crew and passengers in the face: their destruction appeared inevitable.

The life-boat from Hoylake, and two boats from Liverpool, succeeded in saving the lives of thirty passengers and part of the crew.

The number of passengers who embarked in the Moira is not exactly known, but it is supposed that it could not be less than two hundred. No farther particulars are yet known.

Frightful Catastrophe.—(Further particulars.)—A most heart-rending account has just reached us, which we shall rejoice in being enabled to contradict in a second edition; but although we have received no details of the circumstances, we are apprehensive the melancholy intelligence is too true.

The EARL MOIRA packet left Liverpool on Wednesday, with upwards of 150 passengers, many of the highest respectability, on board, for Ireland; when out at sea, owing to some accident not yet known, whether owing to mismanagement, or to the winds, she ran on a rock, and instantly sunk; all on board are said to have perished, with the exception of a few who escaped in a boat.

Six o'clock.—We have just seen the Guard of the Liverpool Mail, and he fully confirms, in part, the preceding melancholy tidings! The vessel left Liverpool by last night's tide, with a fair wind. She had scarcely cleared the river, when she was run on a bank off Hoylake, where she capsized, and a great number of the passengers on board, most of whom were going to Dublin, to see his Majesty, were drowned!

We have received a second edition of Gore's Liverpool paper; it contains the following particulars:—“It is with feelings of poignant regret, that we record an accident of the most disastrous kind:—the Hoylake life-boat has just arrived, full of passengers, saved from the wreck of the EARL MOIRA, which sailed last night for Dublin, and which was lost early this morning (Thursday) on the Wharf Bank, near Hoylake. The number lost cannot be accurately stated: it is reported at from 30 to 40.”

Further Particulars.—It appears the packet was working out of the river with a head wind, blowing fresh; it was about nine o'clock, when she struck on a bank between Mock Beggar and Hoylake, on the Cheshire shore, and was almost immediately capsized. There were 45 cabin passengers on board, most of whom it is supposed perished. The master and all hands, with

the exception of the steward, were drowned. Almost all the passengers below deck perished; many of the others took refuge in the rigging, where they remained all night, and from fifty to sixty were taken up this morning by the Hoylake life-boat. One of the passengers, a lady, died almost as soon as she was rescued from the wreck. A horse belonging to the Earl of Portarlington contrived to get ashore. The vessel struck within half a mile of the land.—*London Courier, Aug. 11, 1821.*

Europe.—By the latest dispatches from Europe it would appear that there was every probability of a war breaking out between Russia and Turkey, in which Austria, it was expected, would join. In LE MEMORIAL BORDELAIS of 15th August, there is an article dated Cronstadt 23d July, which states, that the Turks continued to exercise the most unheard-of cruelties;—cutting of ears, noses, and tongues, appears to be a fashionable mode of conducting an argument among these monsters; as the Wallachians experienced to their cost; for casks full of these articles had been forwarded to Constantinople. Private assassinations continued. The Greeks in their turn committed acts of barbarity—the Jews appearing to be marked as their victims. According to an article from Augsburg of 5th August, Ypsilanti had arrived at Temeswar, accompanied by an Austrian Officer. Such of his men as delivered up their arms, were received within the Austrian territories, and vice versa. A great many Greeks had also repaired voluntarily to Russia, where the same principle was observed with respect to their reception. Accounts from Constantinople, dated 10th July, state, that the greatest excesses had been committed at Pera on the day following the Bairam; many thousand Turks, principally Janizaries, discharging their fire arms in the streets.

We have to subjoin to the above accounts of affairs in Turkey, an extract from a private letter received by a friend in town from a gentleman at Tabreez, bearing date 27th August, and forwarded to us since the above was sent to press.

“A dreadful report has reached Tabreez this morning, of a massacre having taken place at Constantinople in which 200,000 Greeks and Armenians have been put to death by the Turks. It is added that the Russian Ambassador sought refuge in the British Residency. The Government here have been in possession of information from the Turkish frontier, that induces the belief of some great commotion having occurred at Constantinople.” Our friend remarks that perhaps this may refer to the disturbances consequent on the Bairam—but that as Tabreez is only about 13 days' journey from Constantinople, it may be another affair altogether.

LE MEMORIAL BORDELAIS of 16th, 17th and 20th August, had London intelligence as late as the 9th and 14th of that month. The bells of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey and other Churches were tolling on the 8th, on account of the Queen's death. The putrefaction of the body was so rapid and frightful, that the physicians declared it to be dangerous to examine it. Many persons had gone for the purpose of seeing her remains, but were denied by Lady Hood, conformably to the last request of the illustrious personage. It is rather a remarkable coincidence that the same complaint should have proved fatal to two QUEENS of England, Consorts to two GEORGES; CAROLINE, the QUEEN Consort of GEORGE II., having also died of inflammation in the bowels.

His Majesty, it was stated, had ordered the usual mourning, and conformed himself to the customary etiquette. After receiving the intelligence he kept his cabin, and dined alone. A guard of honor had been appointed to attend Her Majesty's funeral. The body was to be removed to Harwich on the 14th of August.

The King of Prussia was alarmed by secret associations, which it appears were forming among the Students of the Universities.

A change is stated to have taken place in the government of Rio Janeiro—one of its first effects being a declaration that the port is open to flags of all nations.—*India Gazette,*

Latest London Paper.

PRICE OF STOCKS, AUGUST 13, 1821, AT 1 P. M.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per Cent. Cons. 75½	India Bonds —
3 per Cent. Red. 76½	Exchequer Bills 5 pm.
3½ per Cent. —	Long Ann. 19 8-16
4 per Cent. Cons. 95½	Cons. for Account 75½
5 per Cent. Navy 108½	

London Courier, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 13.—Letters were this morning received from Smyrna to the 4th, and Constantinople to the 10th ultimo. The latter state, as from high authority, that a special mission from Petersburgh was daily expected at the Porte. At the head of this deputation it was said was a Russian Prince. The Russian Ambassador's powers, it was added, had ceased, and his departure for St. Petersburgh was daily expected.

Nuremberg, Aug. 3.—All the letters which we have this day received from Vienna portend war. It is even affirmed, that an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburgh has brought to General Count de Wittgenstein, Commander in Chief of the Army of the South, the order to advance, and enter the province of Moldavia. We look with impatience for details of the passing of the Pruth, which, according to accounts, would be effected by a corps of the Russia Army, after a conflict with a division of the troops of the army of Jussuf-Pasha.

Lord Walpole, whose arrival at Vienna we have already announced, has had several conferences with the Prince de Metternich, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is thought that, however important may be the mission with which he is charged, it will not superinduce any change in the policy which the Austrian Cabinet appears to have adopted respecting the existing differences between the Porte and Russia.—(Private Letter)—*Journal de Paris.*

Venice, July 27.—We have received the following intelligence from Vienna:—"The Austrians are proceeding from all quarters to the frontiers of Turkey. Our military force there will soon be 100,000 men; that of Russia exceeds 200,000.—The news of the entrance of the latter into Moldavia is daily expected."

Vienna, July 30.—Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, announce that a ship under the Russian flag, having refused to bring-to on quitting the Dardanelles, has been sunk by the forts. The crew and passengers all perished. Among the latter, it is said, were several persons of note.

Miss Byrne, who performed with so much deserved success some time ago, as a singer at Drury-lane Theatre, died on Monday the 6th of August after a short illness, at Dublin.

Holyhead, Aug. 10.—The melancholy tidings of the demise of the Queen reached the King off this place yesterday, on board his yacht, which were brought by a messenger. His Majesty was much affected at the sudden and unexpected intelligence. After the King had read the dispatch he went below deck, and did not appear any more that day. His Majesty issued his commands for all the vessels attending him to strike their colours half mast high. The Marquis of Londonderry was on board the royal yacht with the King at the time. The Noble Marquis will sail from hence to Howth, when the wind is fair; it blows fresh from the westward at present, but the swell is subsiding.

Dublin Aug. 9.—Hamed Ben Osman Hoggia and Mustafa Murabut, two eminent Algerine merchants, have arrived at Gresham's.—They are most accomplished men; the younger, Murabut, speaks seven languages fluently. They come to Ireland in compliment to his Majesty the King.

We stop the press to mention, that it has been communicated to the Lord Mayor by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, that his Majesty may be expected to-morrow. A notice to this effect has been posted on the door of the Mansion-house.

Dublin Evening Post, Aug. 9.—His Majesty, it is expected, will make his triumphal entry into Dublin to-morrow.—The preparations which have been made to receive him, are conducted

on the most magnificent and extensive scale. We have devoted the greater part of our columns to a history of the details which will take place at this august ceremony. We have nothing to add in the way of comment. Indeed the public have little appetite at present for any thing but a display of facts, however minute these may be.

It will be seen by our Lists that the city is fast filling with personages of the highest rank and distinction. These Lists we have endeavoured to make as complete as possible.

The anxiety of the public, and the curiosity which is so natural among all ranks and orders, to learn every, even the most minute particulars, connected with his Majesty's visit, have induced us to make the most extenive arrangements, in order that no fact shall escape worthy of being recorded.

The Viscount Sidmouth, who sailed yesterday morning for Holyhead, has returned. His Lordship arrived this morning at five o'clock, at the Castle, and immediately retired to rest.

It was determined, that his Majesty and the Royal Squadron, should sail this day at twelve o'clock from Holyhead, for Ireland; so that we may, we think, safely congratulate the public, on the probable certainty that the Royal Squadron will anchor this night in Dundee harbour.

The Marquis of Anglesea accompanies his Majesty in his beatiful yacht.

Holyhead, Aug. 11, five o'clock p. m.—The wind still continues adverse, but the weather has moderated. The ships of war have returned into harbour. His Majesty intends sailing for Dublin the first fair wind. In order to prevent the great disappointment and loss which would arise in Dublin to the various people engaged in trade, his Majesty will not make his entry in private, but according to the form laid down in the ceremonial. A cart load of ice was this morning landed here from P'ta newydd, and deposited in the King's yacht. The brig Pandora came in this morning, and saluted the Royal standard. Every person on board his Majesty's and the other yachts, as well as the ships of war, appear to feel it their duty to recollect that the Queen of England has ceased to be an object of party feeing. His Majesty has ordered mourning. The usual mark of respect with regard to the lowering of flags, &c. has been paid by his Majesty's yachts, the various ships of war, and the private yachts. The Marquis of Londonderry is constantly with his Majesty. When the King's Messenger arrived announcing the death of the Queen, he proceeded instantly to the King's yacht. Lord Londonderry happened to be on the deck: and when the Messenger appeared, it was notified to his Lordship. He instantly proceeded towards the Messenger, who handed to him a red morocco box, containing the despatches, and at the same time said to him something in a whisper. His Lordship placed the box under his arm, and hurried down to the King who was sitting in his cabin. It is usual, I believe, on these melancholy occasions, to have minute guns fired, to the number of years which the Royal personage may have lived; but this ceremony was not observed by the squadron—

Six o'clock.—The Commodore has just given orders for the sailing of the Squadron at four o'clock to-morrow morning, should the wind prove favourable.

His Majesty has intimated to the different Gentlemen, owners of the private yachts, that they may accompany the Royal Squadron to Dublin; this intimation tends to confirm the opinion before prevalent, as to the public entry of his Majesty into the Bay of Dublin.

Had the Squadron remained here much longer, provisions would have been at a most enormous price. Eggs are already sixpence each, and fresh butter, fruit, vegetables, and meat, are eagerly bought up and shipped on board the various vessels. Seven sheep were killed yesterday, and sailors were standing by to carry the joints off as soon as they were separated, to the different ships; so that neither for love nor money can I get a leg of Welsh mutton for my dinner. Since the intelligence of the Death of the Queen, his Majesty has not appeared on the deck. In every respect his Majesty follows the etiquette observed on such mournful occasions.—He dines also alone.—(Private Letter)

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Latest Liverpool Papers.

Liverpool, August 15, 1821.

LANDING OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH IN IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Morning Post, Monday, August 13.)

This event, to which the people of Ireland have looked forward with such intense interest, took place yesterday. The King landed on the Pier at Howth, at half-past four o'clock, from on board the Lightning steam packet, with but few attendants. His Majesty is now at the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge, in the Phoenix Park. As the King's landing will form an important era in our annals, we have obtained the fullest and most accurate detail of all the circumstances attending it. This account will be perused with avidity by our children's children.

On Friday and Saturday evenings, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield went down to Howth, in expectation of his Majesty's arrival. He proceeded thither each evening in one of the Royal carriages, in order to convey his Majesty to Dublin, while another Royal carriage waited at Dunleary. Sir Benjamin slept each night on board the Earl of Kingston's yacht, the Lord Exmouth, which has been lying at Howth harbour for some days. About eight o'clock, the Chichester packet was seen near Howth. From the state of the wind, however, she was unable to make the harbour, and, there being no packet of any kind at this side of the water, a boat was despatched with the Irish letters to her, which boat brought back the English mail from the Chichester in return; and, having thus made an interchange of mails, this packet, without lowering a sail, put directly about for Holyhead.

Sir Benjamin received, by the Chichester, despatches which induced him to believe that his Majesty, or a messenger with further despatches, would arrive at Howth, in the steam-packet, by the evening tide, and he accordingly was anxiously on the look-out nearly the whole day. The congregation which was assembled at the church of Howth got some intimation of this circumstance, and concluding that some decisive news relative to his Majesty would arrive by the steam-packet, crowded down, after Divine service, to the Pierhead. About a quarter before three o'clock, some of the best glasses at the Pier descried a steam vessel; and, on the circumstance being announced to the assembled throng, a strong sensation was excited. In about twenty minutes afterwards, a second steam-packet, holding the same course, was distinctly seen, and above the horizon some large three-masted vessels were also discovered making for the shore. There was now hardly a doubt but that his Majesty, or some account from him, would arrive in a short time, and all the Sunday visitors, to the Pier of Howth consequently remained to ascertain the issue. At a quarter-past four o'clock, the steam-packet, which first hove in sight, closed in with Ireland's eye, having a large flag at her peak. In a few minutes afterwards, the Royal travelling carriage, with four horses, which had taken Sir Benjamin Bloomfield down the evening before, was seen coming at a quick pace to the Pierhead; and exactly at half-past four o'clock, the Lightning steam-packet, Capt. Skinner, ran alongside, and came to at the projection on the west point of the Pier. There was now a breathless suspense of a couple of minutes, the hearts of the anxious spectators beating high, when some persons in the crowd recognised his MAJESTY ON BOARD. This they did by cheering, and enthusiastically exclaiming, "The King! God save, God bless the King!" and these cheers and exclamations were loudly and heartily re-echoed by every person present, many of whom were nobility and very elegantly dressed females.

His Majesty immediately stood forward, about midships, next the Pier; he was dressed in a close long blue coat, blue trowsers and half boots, black silk handkerchief round his neck, a sealskin travelling cap with a broad gold band, and white silk gloves. The moment his Majesty heard the cheers he took off his cap, and waving it over his head several times, returned the cheers. A small ship ladder covered with carpeting was now placed at the vessel's side and against the Pier, to facilitate his Majesty's landing, as, the tide having ebbed, the packet was considerably lower than the landing-place. His Majesty was preceded by some of his suite; and we were rejoiced to perceive that he did not require assistance to ascend. When his Majesty reached the top of the ladder, the pressure became so extremely great that his Majesty was somewhat incommoded; but, however, this was to be lamented, it was not possible to be avoided, as almost every person present stood upon the small tongue of land which projects from the Pier, and upon which no convenient passage could have been opened to his Majesty in its then crowded state, without the risk of forcing persons at either side into the water. Our

gracious Sovereign bore the inconvenience with the most marked good humour, as we trust he perceived the cause of it. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield made his way to the carriage, in order to get the door open for his Majesty's reception, while the cheers from all who had thus surrounded the King rent the air. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the Gentlemen their hats, while his Majesty frequently took off his cap, and cheered in turn. On perceiving Mr. Bowes Daly and several other gentlemen known to him, his Majesty shook them heartily by the hand, and, in the excess of his benevolence and graciousness, he also shook hands with numbers of the persons present, wholly strangers to him.

His Majesty having entered the carriage, turned round, and, extending both his hands, exclaimed, in the most emphatic manner, "I thank you from my heart; God bless you all—God bless you all!" and then took his seat. On getting into the carriage, his Majesty appeared somewhat exhausted, and threw himself back for a few seconds; but, on a repetition of the cheers, taking off his cap, he bowed in the most gracious manner to the ladies and gentlemen who continued waving their handkerchiefs and hats along the Pier. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield now stepped into the carriage, and on the door being closed, one of the wheel horses, which a position was riding, owing to the pressure and cheering, became restive, when one of the gentlemen in the crowd, regardless of all personal danger, immediately seized the horse by the head, and thus holding him, ran forty or fifty yards, the carriage proceeding at a quick pace, until he became manageable.

Mr. Prendergast, of the Turf Club, Sir John Burke, and a number of gentlemen who happened to be mounted, galloped along with his Majesty's carriage, while hundreds of horsemen joined the cavalcade as it advanced. We perceived on the Pier the Earl of Howth, the Solicitor-General, the Dean of St. Patrick, and many other highly respectable characters, who were prevented by the pressure from approaching his Majesty's person, but who, at the same time, we need scarcely add, joined most heartily in the loud congratulations with which his Majesty was received on his landing.

The cavalcade proceeded onwards towards the city, until it reached the Circular-road, when it turned off to the Phoenix Park: Lord Mount Charles, and another gentleman, sat on the dickey; on the way there was a constant accession of horsemen, all rode uncovered. His Majesty was cheered as the carriage passed along, which he frequently returned by placing his hand on his breast, and bowing. On reaching the entrance to the demesne in the Park, the gentlemen who accompanied his Majesty halted outside the gate, conceiving that their proceeding further might be an intrusion. His Majesty perceiving this delicacy, waved his hand, and said, "Come on, my friends;" they instantly obeyed. His Majesty alighted from his carriage at the door of the Lodge; several gentlemen also alighted. His Majesty turned round before he entered, and addressed all who were present in nearly the following words :

"In addressing you, my friends, now around me, I conceive I am addressing the nobility, gentry, and yeomen of Ireland. I can truly say this is one of the happiest moments of my life. I feel much pleasure in being the first of my family who set foot on Irish ground; that burst of feeling which I have witnessed in my progress hither has been most delightful to me: it shall be my endeavour to repay it. Early in life I loved Ireland, and, I trust, I can boast of an Irish heart. I am just now after a protracted and tedious voyage: circumstances have occurred since its commencement which I will not here more particularly allude to: accept my heart-felt thanks for your truly Irish welcome. I shall now take my leave of you, by saying, that I will drink all your healths in a glass of good whiskey punch."

His Majesty then shook hands most cordially with every person within his reach, without distinction of rank or appearance, and retired. During his short address he appeared much affected, and when he mentioned his early love for Ireland, he spoke with emphasis and in an impressive and animated manner: he was frequently applauded. It was remarkable, that from the moment of his Majesty's landing to his arrival at the Lodge, neither soldier nor policeman appeared nor official person of any description; neither Lord Mayor, nor Sheriff of County or City, except his few attendants; all the rest of his escort was picked up by being accidentally met with on the road. There were in all about 100 persons on the lawn when his Majesty addressed them. Among them were Lord Mayo, Lord Clonbrook, Mr. Justice Moore, Hon. Mr. Trench, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Rochford, Mr. Staples, Mr. H. Hendrick, Mr. W. Johnson, &c. His Majesty spoke with dignified ease and gracefulness. The cordial warmth of feeling which animated his Majesty may be inferred from the following trifling incident:—Several persons who entered the demesne having walked on the grass in the lawn, some others of the party called out not to tread on the grass. "Oh," said his Majesty, with much good humour, "don't mind the grass; let them go where they please." On his Majesty's arrival at the Park, a Royal salute was fired at the battery, and the Union flag was hoisted on Bedford Tower.

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Her Majesty's Funeral.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO HER MAJESTY'S FUNERAL

LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD TO MR. HOBHOUSE.

The Ladies in attendance on her late Majesty the Queen feel it incumbent on them to state to Mr. Hobhouse, that having only received intimation this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon, of the necessary preparations to make for the mourning, they find it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night.

Unless the time until Wednesday morning is allowed for the removal of her late Majesty's remains, Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood will not have it in their power to attend the funeral.

Brandenburgh-house, Saturday night, August 11, 1821.

MR. HOBHOUSE TO LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD.

Mr. Hobhouse has to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him last night by Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood, from whence he is surprised to learn that the intention of moving the late Queen's remains, as nearly as possible in conformity with the wish expressed in her Majesty's will should have been so recently communicated their Ladyships; the anxiety of the King's servants to carry that wish into effect, having been expressed to Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde on Wednesday, and at every subsequent interview, and those gentlemen having yesterday stated that there would be no obstacle to the removal of the corpse on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hobhouse will lose no time in despatching their Ladyship's note to Lord Liverpool, and will communicate his Lordship's answer at the earliest moment.

Grosvenor-place, Aug. 12, half-past eight p. m.

MR. HOBHOUSE TO LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD (2d NOTE.)

Mr. Hobhouse presents his compliments to Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood, and is directed by Lord Liverpool to apprise their Ladyships that the order for the removal of Her Majesty's remains on Tuesday is irrevocable. Their Ladyships must be aware, that in cases of this nature, it is extremely frequent for persons who are to attend the interment to follow after the procession has proceeded far on its route; and it is presumed, that if their Ladyships should unfortunately not be entirely prepared on Tuesday morning, there can be no objection to this course being adopted on the present occasion.—*Whitehall, August 12, four p. m.*

LADY HOOD TO LORD LIVERPOOL.

MY LORD,

Brandenburgh House, August 12, 1821.

Though I have not the honour of your Lordship's acquaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address you, not as the Minister of this country, but I wish to speak to your heart, and I am not without the hope of inspiring you with sympathy on this most interesting and awful subject. I have often, my Lord, heard you highly spoken of. Some time ago I was acquainted with a Lady, who was either nearly allied to you or to the late Lady Liverpool; her sentiments of your fixed principles inspire me with hope that you will act up to that excellent monitor within every one's breast, to do as they would be done by. Why, my Lord, is her Majesty's funeral thus indecently hurried? Mr. Hobhouse replied to a note written by Lady Anne Hamilton, and myself, because it was the Queen's request in her will. This is, I believe, the first and only request of her Majesty that ever has been complied with; and allow me, my Lord, to put another question to you? Why is there to be a guard of honour appointed to attend her funeral, which honour was never given to her during her life? If such is persisted in, I foresee much mischief, and I fear bloodshed. The people have ever been her Majesty's only friends; suffer them to pay their last tribute of affection to their beloved and injured Queen, without being interrupted by the military. I have been in the habit of attending her Majesty for the last five months, through immense crowds, and not a single accident has ever occurred. Why, my Lord, is the corps to be carried out of the direct road, to disappoint the people? For heaven's sake, revoke this sentence; the evil of it exceeds all calculation. I have my Lord, been the companion of the Queen for the last five months. My previous knowledge of her good and estimable qualities, alone induced me to accept the situation, and from seeing her deserted by all her former associates and friends; and I can, with truth, assure you, that not even her bitterest enemy could censure her Majesty's conduct; and her death-bed, my Lord, that awful moment, to which we are all approaching, is an example to all living; she died in peace, I do believe, with all the world; and during her illness frequently said, "Je ne sais si en mourant j'aurai à souffrir des douleurs physiques, mais je puis vous assurer, que je quitterai la vie sans regret". And she desired her female attendant Brunette to assure her sister Demont that she had forgiven her. I have one more appeal to make to your Lordship; and, first, I will ask you why the funeral of the Queen of England should be so much hurried

than that for Lordship's late wife? That event proves your Lordship's opinion on the subject—and the Queen will not have been dead a week till after ten o'clock next Tuesday night; therefore, I trust your heart will dictate the same degree of outward respect, if not love for your Queen; and now, my Lord, I have only to say, that I have been surprised at the interruption to the tranquility of this house, by a shew of mourning, by having a part of this house hung with black, which cannot be completed before Monday night, if so soon, and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day, Sunday, during the time her Majesty's Domestic Chaplain performed the Church Service. I trust, my Lord, you will not order her Majesty's funeral before Wednesday or Thursday next. I will only add, my Lord, that every word of this Letter is dictated by myself, and that I have set down nought in malice; for my late beloved Mistress, the Queen, set me a better example, but my conscience will not allow me to continue silent, and entreat that your Lordship will grant all the requests contained in this letter, and in so doing be assured I shall ever feel the highest veneration and esteem, permit me to add affection, for your Lordship, and believe me,

My Lord, your humble servant,

JANE HOOD.

LORD LIVERPOOL'S REPLY TO LADY HOOD.

MADAM,

I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's letter. I think it right to observe, in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copies of her last will on Wednesday last, by which it appeared that her Majesty desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I felt it to be my duty to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible, and I lost no time in laying before the King the directions which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received His Majesty's commands to continue to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburgh House to-morrow morning; but, upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intentions of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any farther delay.

I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Ladyship's letter, but I have been ready, from the beginning, to communicate with her Majesty's Executors on the arrangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion; and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his Government, that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, orderly, and decent manner.

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient humble servant,

LIVERPOOL.

HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline, Queen-consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—

I revoke all former wills.

I constitute and appoint Stephen Lushington, Doctor of Laws, and Thomas Wilde, Esq. barrister at law, trustees and executors of this my will.

In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta Duchess of Brunswick-Luneburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees all my right, title, and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and, when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise: and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years; and, in the meantime, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the said William Austin: and I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other or of any agent employed by them or either of them but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death.

Signed, sealed, and published this 3d day of August, in the year 1821, at Brandenburgh House, in the presence of

H. BROUGHAM. THOS. DENMAN. HENRY HOLLAND, M. D. Hoon.

Tuesday, January 15. 1822.

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This is a Codicil to my Will, dated this 3d day of August:—

I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Mariette Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal and delivered to Mr. Obichini, of Coleman-street, merchant; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l.* I wish that government would pay the 15,000*l.*, the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my executors to Stephen Lushington, my executor; my landauet to John Hieronymus.

Witnesses,

CAROLINE, R.

HOOD, H. BROUHAM, T. DENMAN, H. HOLLAND, M. D.

This is a Codicil to my last Will:

I give to John Hieronymus and Mariette Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi, the sum of 1,000*l.*, and an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the Cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself, which is a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I bequeath to the Marquis Antaldi, that which he shall choose; and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the Vicount and Viscountess Hood, 500*l.* each. I have already given to John Hieronymus one carriage; I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death be carried to Brunswick for interment; and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

Signed in the presence of

CAROLINE, R.

HENRY HOLLAND, M. D., August 5; 1821.

A Codicil to my last Will:

I give and bequeath to William Austin all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburg House, and also all unused linen.

I direct my executors to make application to his Majesty's Government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley-street; and I give and bequeath —sum of money, as my said executors shall proune and obtain in that respect, unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the Government shall refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in the said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy; but in case the Government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case the proceeds which may be realized by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated seventh day of August, 1821.

CAROLINE, R.

Witness, HENRY U. THOMSON, Kensington.

CEREMONIAL OF THE PROCESSION FOR CONDUCTING HER MAJESTY'S REMAINS TO HARWICH.

The remains of her late Majesty will be privately removed from Brandenburg-house on Tuesday (July 14) morning, at seven o'clock, in a hearse decorated with ten escutcheons, and drawn by eight horses, preceded by the Knight Marshal's men on horseback, with black staves, and followed by the carriages of her late Majesty, each drawn by six horses, conveying the Chamberlain, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, and others of her late Majesty's establishment.

The whole will be escorted by a guard consisting of a squadron of the royal regiment of Horse Guards, with a standard, which will be relieved at Romford by a like guard of the 4th Light Dragoons; and similar reliefs will take place at Chelmsford and Colchester.

Upon the arrival of the procession at Chelmsford, the remains of her late Majesty will be placed in the church under a military guard during the night.

On the following morning, at 7 o'clock, the procession will move in the same order, (with the exception of the Knight Marshal's men, who will remain at the termination of the first day's journey), and will halt at Harwich, where a guard of honour will be provided, to guard her Majesty's remains until they shall be embarked; and the colours at that station, and at Langward Fort, will be hoisted at half mast. The body, attended by those persons composing the procession, who are to accompany the same to the Continent, will be conveyed on board the Glasgow frigate, appointed for this purpose.

Minute guns will be fired from Langward Fort as soon as the body is placed in the boat, and will be continued until the firing is taken up by his Majesty's ships in the bay.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Aug. 12, 1821.

Yesterday, at an early hour, crowds of persons began to assemble in Hammersmith, under the expectation of her Majesty lying in State. This, however, happened not to be the case, and caused great disappointment. The Members of the Committee which had assembled to make arrangements for Marshalling a Procession to accompany the Royal remains in the vicinity of London, pressed for permission to see her deceased Majesty, but were informed that their request could not at that time be granted. It was intimated that perhaps a few persons would be admitted this day.—The folding doors at the entrance of Brandenburg House are covered with black cloth; and the vestibule, hung with the same material, is garnished with silver sconces and escutcheons. The dining-room, the doors of which front those at the entrance of the house, is the apartment in which her Majesty is to-morrow to be placed. The appointments are not yet complete; but, from the nature of the arrangement, it is thought that the public are not to be indiscriminately admitted. The room is hung with black cloth, handsomely festooned in draperies. The body is to lie under a canopy erected immediately opposite the door; and an achievement, with the Royal arms emblazoned, will face the head of the bier. The whole is so arranged as to be visible from the top of the avenue; and there are no means of making a thorough fare through the apartment.

Yesterday morning the whole of the late Queen's Household, with all the domestics, attended in the long gallery at Brandenburg House, to hear Divine service performed by her late Majesty's Domestic Chaplain, the Rev. John Page Wood, who delivered a discourse adapted to the melancholy occasion.

A funeral sermon was yesterday preached at the church of St. Paul, Hammersmith, by the Rev. George Leggett; and a second at the chapel of St. Mary, Fulham, by the Rev. Edward Elmes. The pulpit of Hammersmith church, and the pew in which her Majesty used to sit, were covered with black cloth, and the ornamental parts of the building were decked with bunches of crape.

On Saturday night a number of the Members of "her late Majesty's Escort Committee" met at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of "consulting on the best means of paying their last tribute of respect to the remains of her late Majesty." Mr. Hume was in the Chair. It was agreed to make arrangements for such as chose to assemble at Brandenburg-house, and to accompany the royal remains through the city, and as far on the road to Harwich as might be deemed necessary. To effect this a Committee was nominated, amongst the members of which are Sirs F. Burdett, R. Wilson, G. Noel; Messrs. Hobhouse and S. Whitbread.

A Meeting was also held at Hammersmith on Saturday, for the same purpose.

It is rather a singular circumstance, that Captain Doyle, of the Glasgow frigate, who has orders to take the body of her Majesty in charge, was the Officer who, on the 28th of March, 1795, handed to her Majesty the hand-rope by which to assist her in coming up the side of his Majesty's ship Jupiter, when she embarked at Cuxhaven for England to be married. A body-guard of Honour (of the Royal Marines) embarked on board the Glasgow.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 14, 1821.

(This Gazette notifies that his Majesty has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for granting the following dignities to the undermentioned persons, viz.:—Charles Earl of Aylesbury to be Viscount Saverne, Earl Bruce, and Marquess of Aylesbury; Edward Viscount Falmouth to be Earl of Falmouth; R. W. Penn, Viscount Curzon, to be Earl Howe; John Sommers. Baron Sommers to be Earl Sommers; John Baron Rous to be Viscount Dunwick, and Earl of Stradbroke. And the following Irish and Scotch Peers to be Peers of the United Kingdom, viz.:—Richard Earl of Donoughmore, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of his mother, the Baroness of Donoughmore, deceased; William Marquess of Lothian, by the title of Baron Ker; Henry Marquess of Conyngham, by the title of Baron Minister; James Earl of Ormonde, by the title of Baron Ormonde with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brother, the Hon. C. H. Butler Clarke, and the heirs male of his body; Francis Earl of Wemyss and March, by the title of Baron Wemyss; Robert Earl of Roden, by the title of Baron Clanbrassil; George Earl of Kingston by the title of Baron Kingston; Thomas Earl of Longford, by the title of Baron Silchester. And the following persons to be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, viz.:—James Murray, Esq. (commonly called Lord James Murray), by the title of Baron Gleulyon; the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, by the title of Baron Maryborough; the Right Hon. John Foster, by the title of Baron Oriel; the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, by the title of Baron Stowell; Sir T. H. Liddle, by the title of Baron Ravensworth; Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. by the title of Baron Delamere; C. Weld Forester, Esq. by the title of Baron Forester; and Lady Mary Gertrude Strutt, by the title of Baroness Reyleigh.)

Stanzas.

Not 'mid a generous nation's joy—
The prayer to Heaven! the loud acclaim!
Such as affection would employ,
To hallow a lov'd Sovereign's name

The pageant of to-day is seen;
What tho' on Victory's height we stand,
Gaupt Hunger with dejected men,
Stalks silently throughout the land.

'Tis hollow pomp, and heartless all,
No voices cheer them as they move:
'Tis nought but flattery to call
Such painted things, a people's love!

Trial by Jury.

To Francis Const, Esq. Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates.

SIR,
Many complaints having been made to us that the returns of persons qualified to serve on Juries within the county of Middlesex are incorrect and defective, and the Master of the King's Bench having expressed his opinion on a recent occasion to one of the Sheriffs that they are so, we feel it our duty to represent the same to you, and to request that you will take such means as you may deem expedient and most effectual to compel the attention of the constables, tithingmen, and headboroughs, within the county, to the several Acts of Parliament regulating such returns: and that those persons may be informed, that it is our intention, as far as in us lies, to enforce a correct return. We have sent them a notice, of which we beg to enclose you a copy.

ROBERT WAITHMAN, } Sheriff of
London, July 16. JAMES WILLIAMS, } Middlesex.

(COPY.)—OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE HIGH CONSTABLES AND HEADBOROUGHS OF THE RESPECTIVE HUNDREDS IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Whereas, by several statutes made respecting juries, all constables, tithingmen, and headboroughs, are directed and required (under certain penalties for every default) yearly to return and give on oath a true list in writing of the names and places of abode of all persons within their respective districts, between twenty-one and seventy years of age, qualified to serve on Juries, with their titles and additions, which lists are to be returned to the Justices at their Michaelmas Quarter Session in each year: and whereas the directions and requisitions of the said Acts have not been sufficiently attended to, or complied with by the constables, tithingmen, and headboroughs, whereby the lists or books of persons qualified to serve on Juries within this county, have become and are extremely imperfect and defective; and whereby the constables, tithingmen, and headboroughs, making such returns, have in many instances rendered themselves liable to penalties: you are hereby warned and desired, in making your returns to be delivered or given in at the next Michaelmas Session, to pay attention to the said Acts, and to take notice, that in default thereof, the several penalties therein contained will be enforced.

The persons qualified to serve on Juries are:—All persons having 10*l.* by the year of freehold, or copyhold, or ancient demesne, or in rent, fee-simple, fee tail, or for life.

All persons having an estate in possession in land, in their own right of the yearly value of 20*l.* or upwards, over and above the reserved rent payable thereout, such lands being held by leases or leases for the absolute term of fifty years or more, or for ninety-nine years or any other term determinable on one or more life or lives.

All leaseholders on leases where the imposed rents shall amount to 50*l.* or upwards per annum, over and above all ground rents, or other reservations, payable by virtue of the said leases.

And whereas the officers by whom Special Juries are named from the list or book, take only such persons as have the addition of Esquire in the said list or book to their names; and it appears that the addition of Esquire has not, in the returns of the constables, tithingmen, and headboroughs, in numerous instances, been made to the names of persons who were entitled thereto, whereby they have been improperly excluded from serving on Special Juries; and in other instances persons not entitled to such addition have had the same attached to their names, you are desired in making the said lists or returns, to be careful to give proper additions to the several persons returned, and to take notice, that there is a penalty for every wilful omission.

ROBERT WAITHMAN, } Sheriff of
JAMES WILLIAMS, } Middlesex.

Duties of Juries.

SUBSTANCE OF WHAT PASSED AT THE OLD BAILY SESSIONS.

Previous to the breaking up of the Court at the Old Bailey on Wednesday evening, (July 25) the Foreman of the London Jury stated that as it appeared probable their attendance might not be required again, he was directed by his co-jurymen to address a few words to the Court in favour of the capital convicts, which, with permission, he would read from a paper which he held in his hand.

The COMMON-SERGEANT said that he could not permit the Jury to address him on the subject of capital punishments; to which the Juror replied, that it was an application for mercy to the convicts of the present Session, and requested the Court to indulge him with its patience. He then proceeded to read, but, after a few sentences, was interrupted by the

Common-Sergeant.—“I can hear no more: the Jury are usurping that which does not belong to them.”

Juryman.—“My Lord, the Jury think it important to”—

Common-Sergeant.—“I cannot listen to any thing more; it is not the province of a Jury to arraign the laws of the country.”

Juryman.—“This is an appeal from the Jury to”—

Common-Sergeant.—“I cannot listen to it: you have nothing to do with the punishment the law awards.”

Juryman.—“My Lord, I must be allowed to differ with the Court on that point.”

Common-Sergeant.—“The Jury are usurping more than belongs to them, and I will not hear it.”

Juryman.—“My Lord, the Jury could not mean to offend. I have only a few words to offer.”

Common-Sergeant.—“Sir, if you offer any more words I will commit you for contempt of Court. Go out of the Court.”

Juryman.—“My Lord, I am not aware of having said any thing offensive; and had I so considered this application for mercy, I certainly would not have undertaken it. As it is, I must submit.”

STEPHEN CURTIS.

SAMUEL POPE.

GEORGE BARNARD.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

BENJAMIN LYON COXHEAD.

H. W. JACKSON.

THOMAS BEILBY.

ROBERT HARRILD, 20, Great Eastcheap.

GEORGE DOWNING, Falcon-square.

HENRY OERTEL.

The London Jury cannot separate without making an anxious appeal to the Court in behalf of the prisoners who have been capitally convicted. By a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed on them, they have been compelled to commit the lives of individuals into the hands of their fellow men, for offences varying in character and degree; and it behoves them to state their feelings of deep regret that the absence of marked atrocity should not ensure an exemption from the dreadful sentence of death. Notwithstanding the high degree of confidence they would place in the merciful discrimination of those who are invested with the final disposal of lives forfeited to the law, the painful apprehension caused by the uncertainty of remission deprives them of the satisfaction which should follow their own verdict. Reason and humanity dictate the hope that the embarrassing difficulties attending the office of Juror may be speedily removed; constrained as they now are by their oath to award a punishment so manifestly excessive as to demand the constant interposition of higher authority to prevent its being carried into effect. It is their humble desire, therefore, to communicate to his Majesty's Council, through the humane offices of the Court, that the London Jury respectfully disclaim the extreme penalty which their verdicts would seem to invoke on the criminals they have had in charge, and earnestly solicit their deliverance from death.

Approved. STEPHEN CURTIS, Well-street, Cripplegate.

SAMUEL POPE, ditto.

GEORGE BARNARD, Nicolls-square, Cripplegate.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Castle-street,

BENJAMIN LYON COXHEAD, 39, Cannon-street.

H. W. JACKSON, Eastcheap.

BENJAMIN CLARKE, Well-street.

ROBERT HARRILD, 20, Great Eastcheap.

THOMAS BEILBY, Nicolls-square.

GEORGE DOWNING, Falcon-square.

HENRY OERTEL, 10, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

JOSEPH CLASH, Cannon-street.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Dramatic Meeting.

We have learnt that the Meeting of the Dramatic Society held at the Town Hall on Friday last, was assembled for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the the particulars of a transaction which has tended not a little to augment the difficulties under which the finances of the Society were already laboring. The main facts of the transaction alluded to are matters of notoriety, and the base and unprincipled conduct of the Delinquent has been treated with the indignation and abhorrence which it merits. Indeed a breach of trust attended with so much duplicity, ingratitude, and want of principle as that which has been committed by the fugitive Secretary, has seldom been brought to public notice; and it is much to be regretted, for the ends of Justice, and for the interests of Society, that a Delinquent of such magnitude, has found means to evade the arm of the law. Hopes, however, we hear, are entertained that his offences may yet be visited with punishment more suited to their nature, than a reprobation to which we can hardly suppose him much alive. The sum of money embezzled by the late Secretary is said to be so considerable as to add much to the embarrassments which already impeded the exertions of the Managers, and to damp the ardor of those who have been struggling to maintain a species of amusement of which our Eastern Metropolis may justly be proud. Under these circumstances it is with unfeigned pleasure that we have heard it hinted, that an opportunity will soon be afforded to the Public of evincing at once their distestation of treachery and ingratitude, and their approbation of persevering and public-spirited exertion.

We learn that it is proposed to get up a Play for the benefit of the Theatre, and that the prices of the Tickets are to be doubled *for that night only*, the Proprietors consenting to forego their right of free admissions. We cannot for a moment doubt, that in the event of such an arrangement being determined on, an overflowing House will eloquently speak the public feeling on the subject.

Indian News.

Execution at Gyah of a Dacoit.—From an esteemed friend, we have received the following account of the execution at Gyah, of a famous Dacoit. Happening to be acquainted with some of the facts which appeared in the case, we cannot but regret that the utmost penalty of the law has not reached more of these villains, though we are aware how little Native evidence is to be trusted; and how difficult it is to convict upon it. It is possible that some of MEHERBAUN's myrmidons may escape—in which case no stone will be left unturned to revenge their Sirdar's fate. In a country not completely civilised, robbery is one of those crimes that ought to be put down with the utmost terror, since it is almost always liable to lead to murder. Corporal punishment to such worthless wretches is merely skin deep, lasting only during the swing of the lash: shame never attends it; to many of them imprisonment is no great punishment, for they can eat, drink, sleep, and smoke, and it is for such enjoyments they risk their lives on the highway. It is a well-known fact, that Natives sometimes commit crimes, for the purpose of getting board and lodging, even within the walls of a jail.

Bihar, Jan. 2, 1821.—You may have observed in the papers towards the close of the year 1820, an account of the seizure of a large gang of Dacoits from the Oude country, headed by one MEHERBAUN SING, who gave himself out for a Native Prince or Rajah. Upon Friday, the 26th ultimo; this MEHERBAUN SING, pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Nizamut, (convicting him of being the Sirdar in the Mukreh Dacoity), was executed at this place, and his body was afterwards sent off for the spot where the Dacoity was perpetrated, in order to be gibbeted in chains. It happened that I was present at the execution, and I took occasion to remark the appearance of this man. He had a lowering morose countenance, one that boded no good, and his words were as scanty as his aspect was forbidding. He was a man of great muscular strength, and in particular his shoulders were broad and well developed, and his appearance credited the

accounts of his personal activity and talents, together with his dexterity in handling the sword, and gun. The toes of his left foot were distorted, to account for which, I am told, that he received a wound from a Sepoy's bayonet, at the commission of the Goureah Ghaut Dacoity.

The announcement of the intended execution of the morrow was generally diffused on the day preceding, and the place of execution with the roads leading to it, were greatly crowded at an early hour. MEHERBAUN deported himself in the usual phlegmatic and indifferent manner, with which the Natives of this country meet the death, and in which alike repentance for the past, and hopes or fears for the future, bear not the slightest part. Although he had long ceased to observe the Hindoo tenets, and adopting the necessitous mode of life of the Shigal Khor, (Jack-all-eater), had abstained from no particular food or liquid, yet at the place of execution, he gave alms to the attendant Brahmin, and by his direction went through the usual process of giving away the cow.

It is to be hoped, that the awful punishment of the Sirdar, the transportation for life, and severe corporal punishments inflicted upon twenty-eight of those implicated in the Mukreh Dacoity, and the limited imprisonment, with banishment of the remainder of this tremendous gang, all of whom have been proved to be notorious Dacoits, will, while it totally roots up the one gang, operate as a beneficial curb and restraint on those of the same class of predators, who may still remain in the Oude country; while the insight into their character, and systematic modes of proceeding in their inroads, which the late investigation has afforded, will be eminently useful in the apprehension of the other banditti, who may come down into the territories of the Honorable Company, in future.

Fossil Wood.—A most interesting specimen of fossil wood has lately been discovered in Calcutta, to which we would beg to draw the attention of our scientific readers. It was found by some workmen while employed in digging for the foundation of a Godown, belonging to J. P. Larkins, Esq. near the Government house, and by that gentleman rescued from a fate, which threatened to consign it to its original obscurity. It is a trunk of considerable size, measuring, as far as our slight inspection of it enables us to say, about 5 or 6 feet in length, and 1½ or 2 in breadth. Though completely petrified, the structure of the wood is beautifully displayed on one side, and the striated surface of the outermost layer may be seen not unlike that of the oak, when stripped of its bark. We understand it is a snail trunk, but a more minute examination and comparison of it with the sections of different species of wood, will be necessary to determine this with accuracy. In the mean time, through the liberality of Mr. Larkins, it is to be deposited in the Museum of the Asiatic Society, where we trust it will be analysed by some Members of that learned body, and an opportunity afforded to the curious of inspecting it at all times.—*India Gazette.*

Calcutta School Society.—The second Annual Examination of the Boys, educated under the patronage of the Calcutta School Society took place on the 4th instant, at the house of Baboo Gopemohun Deb, in Sobab Bazar, in the presence of the Honorable Sir E. H. East, and a numerous assembly of European Ladies and Gentlemen, with many Natives of the first respectability.

The company assembled first proceeded to the Examination of a number of Bengalee Girls, educated at two Female Schools in the neighbourhood, instituted by the Juvenile Society for the Establishment and support of Bengalee Female Schools; and the progress of the whole, amounting to nearly 40, was such as to give evident satisfaction to the Assembly.

About 150 Boys (selected from 2,800, the number of Boys in the Indigenous Schools in this city under the Patronage of the Society) were there examined in the different branches of Education taught by the Society, viz. General Geography, with a particular account of the History and Geography of Hindoostan, and a description of the boundaries, population, principal towns, rivers, productions, &c. of every Zillah in Bengal, (as contained

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in the instructive copy books published by the Calcutta School Book Society); in Reading, Writing, and Spelling correctly the Bengalee language, with the meaning of the words and the common rules of Arithmetic; in all which they shewed considerable improvement.

The students at the Hindoo College, the expences of whose education there is defrayed by the Society, were then examined in Reading, Writing, and Spelling in English, and the more advanced in the translation of English into Bengalee, and vice versa—Miscellaneous questions in Geography, Astronomy, and General History were also put to them, by the Gentlemen present, and the explanations and answers of the pupils gave great satisfaction to the company.

About 300 useful School Books were then distributed as prizes to the Boys according to their improvement, and the Meeting separated.

We regret to state, that the regular income of this valuable Institution is by no means equal to its expenditure, and that without increased pecuniary support its present exertions cannot be continued, much less enlarged. Under their circumstances it gives us pleasure to announce, that more extensive applications to the Public for aid are making by its officers, and we doubt not our readers will meet them with a generosity correspondent to the necessities of the Institution, which is calculated to effect so much lasting and extensive benefit at an expence comparatively inconsiderable.—*From a Correspondent.*

Sir Henry Blackwood.—We understand that His Excellency, Sir Henry Blackwood, intends, after leaving Madras, to which he is at present bound in the LEADER, to visit Trincomalæ, where he will make a stay of about a fortnight. His Excellency will then proceed to Bombay for the purpose of inspecting the new ninety-gun ship, the GANGES, lately floated out of Dock, before she takes her departure from that port for England. We also believe that it is the intention of the Naval Commander in Chief to examine in person the commodious Anchorage, which is said to exist between the main land of the Coast of Coromandel, and the London or Armagon Shoal.

Dr. Nathaniel Wallich.—We have to announce to all lovers Botany and Natural History that Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, after a whole year of laborious Research in the almost unexplored mountains of Nepaul, and after escaping from a long and perilous attack of Fever, has safely arrived at his own residence, the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden.

The Botanical Collections made by Dr. Wallich in the time he has been absent, in dried and living plants; of fruits and other parts of fructification in spirits; collections of seeds, and specimens of woods, form in the aggregate a collection almost exceeding enumeration.

In drawings of entirely new, or very rare plants, the number he has completed evince extraordinary exertions, and will enrich the catalogue of described and figured Indian Plants beyond all expectation.

Thus employed in the service of Government, it were reasonable to suppose that every moment of his time was appropriated. He found leisure, however, to extend his inquiries into the animal, as well as vegetable kingdom; some animals new to this part of the world have been sent by him to the Menagerie at Barrackpore, also some Birds; and we understand from another quarter, that an Entomological Collector has through his aid obtained a very considerable and splendid collection of Insects.—*John Bull.*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206	0	206	12 per 100
Bonobloons,	30	0	30	4	each
Jees, or Pesas,	17	4	17	5	each
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,	8	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191	4	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6½	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,	10	8	10	12	
Bank of England Notes,	10	6	11	0	

Address to the East-Indians.

ASIATICS, EURASIANS, HALF-CASTS, EAST-INDIANS.

Whatever you may like to call yourselves, or whatever other people may presume to call you, a strong feeling of the hardships and miseries of your situation prompts me to offer you a few words of advice.

You are increasing rapidly in numbers, as I hope you are in education and intelligence; and it is not only lawful but praiseworthy in you to be considering and discussing the means of improving your situation. Every man, with the heart of a Christian will endeavour to assist you in doing so. But to merit the assistance of others, you must exercise and exert for yourselves those faculties, which the Almighty has bestowed on all men alike. The miseries of your situation do not altogether arise from the disqualifications and exceptions to which your unhappy fate and colour have subjected you. In all civilized countries, the offspring of an illicit commerce are doomed to some share of suffering from which legitimate children are exempt; and it is not seldom that illegitimate children of even noblemen are reduced to seek their livelihood as tradesmen and artificers in England. The present and more immediate cause of your hardships and sufferings, appears to me to be in the want of those active and industrious habits which perhaps the parent to whom your care was committed had not the power or the industry to give you.

Many of you, I mean the rising generation, must I fear be obnoxious to this misfortune for some time; for it can never be expected, that great and important improvement, especially in the habits and education of an ignorant and indolent race of people, could speedily be brought about. It is, however, to be done; and your situation, and still more that of your children's children, may be vastly raised and improved by adopting judicious means suited to the end in view, as far as you now have the power of doing so. As for the more advanced in years among you, not much can be done to improve your situation. But your grown up sons may do a great deal for themselves, their children, and posterity, by at once entering into some plan of improvement. What this plan is to be; at what it shall aim;—and how it is to be carried into effect, are the considerations which I should like to see taken up and discussed by some abler pen than mine. What occurs to me after no very serious deliberations of the matter, you shall freely have;—it is this.

1. To select from among yourselves a Committee of the most able, industrious, and best educated fathers of families, in whom you have confidence, and that they should request the Patronage of Government in establishing an Institution for the improvement and education of your whole body.

2. That you should open books for the signature and subscription of all those who are disposed to profit by such an Institution; and for all such European gentlemen and ladies, as desire to give it their assistance and support.

3. That your Committee should draw up a set of rules and regulations for the Institution, and a declaration or explanation of the objects it had in view.

4. That its first object should be to establish as many schools as possible upon the Bell and Lancaster System, and to do as the Missionaries at Serampore have done, and are doing: namely to obtain and keep up a good supply of Teachers and Professors.

5. That its next object should be to send home to England, forty or fifty intelligent youths, to be instructed in all those different trades and arts which might with advantage be introduced into India; not only the common useful trades, but the arts and sciences might also be easily introduced; drawing, music, medicine, and mechanics. And thro' a well instructed Half-cast population, the grand work of Education among the Natives, the only chance of ever making Christians of them, might be tried in our own life-time.

In a general way, I strongly recommend to all of you to cast your eyes on the Institution at Serampore; to see what the zeal

and energy of a few religious men with very small means has done in a few years for the improvement of the human race.— Think for an instant how nobly disinterested the labour of these men have been; how great their acquirements in different languages; the works which they have accomplished, and the humble reward with which they are content. Follow but their example: think not of yourselves and your comforts, but of what you also may do for posterity, of what is most grateful of all things in the eyes of your Creator. Make once a beginning; the sooner the better; and rest assured of any humble service that can be rendered you at home or abroad by,

A FRIEND TO MERIT OF EVERY SHADE.
AND A KING'S OFFICER.

Institutions in Canara.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Institutions for sacred and charitable purposes, Hindu or Mussulman, supported by Government or individuals, have not unfrequently been the subject of articles published in your JOURNAL.

The levy of a tax upon Devotees, the policy of the British Government in support (some worthy men would have called it impious support) of a religion clothed in deep and gross superstition, the liability of the revenues allowed for their support to be subject to fraud and malversation, have been argued by others; and whatever may be my opinion on these important subjects, I should scarcely deem it of consequence sufficient to intrude it.

It may nevertheless afford amusement or speculation, to observe peculiarities in the vows made, or ceremonies performed at these Institutions, in countries where considerable novelty exists, and from whence perhaps very little has ever been extracted for the amusement or information of the Public. Of this I leave you to judge, and to publish this letter or not. I speak of Canara and of Comara, Swamy and Soobramony, a celebrated place of Hindu worship, situated at the south-western foot of a stupendous mountain so named, but usually styled COMARADARY PURWUNT. It is a part of the main western range of ghauts, having 3 peaks, named after the god. I had cleared the famous Bessly (quere Bijee) pass, which winds on the north side of Soobramoney after 5 hours labor; where to my surprise, I found the rouie, as laid down in the Public Almanack Road Tables thence to Mangalore, was inexplicable to an intelligent Public Officer who made me a Sulam upon my arrival at Coolgund, the bottom of the pass, a Chowky station.

Since I commenced this letter, I learn that a Native battalion, the 7th, which came into Canara by the Ballalray pass, last year, received a route from the Public Department, by which they were to make one march, of four long stages, or from the head of the ghaut to Buntwal, forty miles, through a country of mountains and forests, and where the highest road is barely sufficient for a bullock. This digression is pardonable I hope! My friend the Native, proposing by way of amusement to go to the Jatra then going on, I shall now give you the result of my observations.

The road from the Custom Chowky to Soobramoney is 2½ miles long, deep jungle. On quitting the Chowky I found about 12,000 head of cattle, standing in groupes for sale, whilst the inhabitants of both Malabar and Canara were some haggling for a bargain, others dragging off their purchase, not unfrequently the cattle dragging their new masters; the whole road was filled with them. After passing Mutchy-teert, and the Comaradary river in which it is situated, the road is lined on each side with temporary buildings for the visitors to the pagoda during the festival, many of whom are cloth and other Merchants, with their goods. In short, it is a Fair which is highly beneficial to the country, and hence supported (in keeping up the sanctity of the temple) by the Government. Along this part of the road are now seen men and women rolling at full length, as a propitious offering to the Government ("mudistan" is the term for this act); the former in expiation of sins, the latter as propitiatory to child-bearing. The distance they have to pass over a hard and strong

road, occupies many hours; the exertion is very great, and some, who are afflicted with disorders, find a termination to their earthly career, ere the sacred temple is attained. After reaching it, they who succeed, roll around the "angun" or interior area, and thence to a nullah, where they purify themselves. They then return to the pagoda, and receive the pursad, and enjoy the remainder of the festival.

Several shops are open for the sale of small silver articles, rudely emblematical of the numerous diseases, to which the human frame is subject; these are bought and offered to the god by those who have been, and are afflicted. Some present money according to their means.

These offerings are collected by the public servants of the pagoda, and afterwards appropriated to repairs of the temple, or for an ornament for the idol, the chief symbols of which are the cobra de capello and the peacock.

Exclusive of the 18 daily ceremonies, the following additional ones are performed at this Shrista Jatra; and I am told, differing entirely from those carried on at the other celebrated pagodas during this great festival.

This Temple is dedicated to Comara Swamy, with 1,000 names.

There are four days in this year (1821); 28th November, 29th 30th and 1st December, 28th Baliky, Plantain fruit, about 6 are cut into four slices, and thrown into a large wooden bowl of water, before the god and all the bramins. As many as float, the fruit uppermost, for so many thousand bramins must food be prepared, counting one slice a thousand.

A poojah is then made, Pullavo Pooja, or prayer, that there may be no lack of food during the festival. All castes who attend this feast, no matter on what score, (even thieves), are entitled to food during the four days.

Juppa vaida Parrein unna pooja.

Summa Rathona or distribution. About 10,000 Bramins were assembled; all receive one day's stock of rice &c. From this number about 600 or 1,000 dine in the angun of the Pagoda, (their food being brought in on plantain leaves). On a signal, they rise and retire to the sacred stream, and purify themselves. The remainder of the Bramins, (that is, as many as can), then lie down, and roll around the angun, upon the remains of the dinner left by the former body.

This is termed Mudistan; all must perform this ceremony, Bramins first, the Suders afterwards, and of both sexes.

The Halipike or Toddy-drawer is excluded.

On the 29th Every Bramin is anointed with oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer in the pagoda; on returning they are ordered by the god to stop every Bramin widow, and mock her. This they do with the hand beating against the lips, whilst they hollow out their jests. They may also pull them about, until the poor old creatures cry out "let me go."

Numerous other ceremonies take place, but are observed elsewhere. The Cobra de Capellos are so numerous, from being fed at the Pagoda, that it is very common to see them gliding over those asleep, or attending the Bramins eating. The tassildar of the talook, who was on duty, gravely told me that one of the oldest and largest snakes was actually present, and spread his hood and remained near the pagoda, money, which he was examining for two hours, in the presence of several other Bramins; and that had it been incorrect, the purloiner would have been darted at by the animal, but not bit, merely indicating the thief.

The cold here is considerable, and the water very impure: so that I fear as many as offer up their vows for cures, most probably carry back the seeds of vital extermination. Thermometer outside the tent at 5 A. M. 57°; at 9 P. M. 62°.

I observed the sun did not gild the top of my tent until 20 minutes past 7. He rose immediately over the highest top of this wonderful mountain, whilst at Mangalore 65 miles off, he was seen probably before 6 A. M.

With my sincere wishes for your triumphant career.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.
Moutains of Canara, Dec. 1821. A TRAVELLER.

Stanzas.

TO HER WHO HAS PASSED

"That Bourne from whence no Traveller returns."

Fair Spirit! tho' Time hath passed his wing
Of darkness o'er my youthful morn,
And many a year of sorrowing
My lorn and wearied heart hath torn;
No pang its grief-worn pulse hath known
Like that which at our parting thrill'd;
Tho' many an early friend hath gone
And memory's cup of sorrow fill'd,
Yet few from Life and Love departed
Have wrung like thee, the broken-hearted.
O! I have thought on thee, fair Saint!
Till I have felt too mad to weep:
"Till from the grave arose a plaint
That told me of *eternal sleep*.
Oh God! my rebel spirit cried
Is this thy mercy—this thy love?
That man in pain and anguish tried,
Destined each varied woe to prove,
Is hurl'd to-day thro' storms and sorrow
To be the dull worm's prey to-morrow?
Yes—I have cherished doubts and fears
That Hope have crushed, and Faith o'erthrown,
But a repentant sinner's tears
A Saviour's heart will not disown;
And I who in my wanderings knew
The maddened throb—the fevered sigh,
Can now in calmer sorrow view
The spot where thy dear relics lie,
And wait in this lone world the hour
That joins us in celestial bower.

Banda.

D. L. R.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE MEETING, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1822.

A Plate of 30 Gold Mohurs for Horses that never won Plate or Sweepstakes.

Two years a feather—three, 7st. 4lbs.—four, 8st. 4lbs.—five, 9st. 13lbs.—six, 9st. 3lbs. and aged, 9st. 5lbs. Mares &c. allowed 3lbs.—Heats—R. C.—Entrance 20 Gold Mohurs.

1. Mr. George's gr. h. *Senator*, 6 years, . . . (J. Fox), . . . 1 heat
2. Mr. Walter's b. f. *Thalia*, 4 years, 2
3 to 2 on *Thalia*—1st Heat 3' 24"—2d 3' 27"

Match for 50 Gold Mohurs, Owners riding.—R. C.

1. Mr. Walter's b. h. *High Priest*, 5 years.
2. Mr. Black's b. h. *Young Walton*, aged.

2 to 1 on *Young Walton*.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—H. M.

1. Mr. Walter's b. f. *Sophia by Poulton*, 4 years, (W. Smith),
2. Mr. Oakeley's b. c. m. *Kid*, aged.

A fine Race.—Time 5' 2"

Match for 100 Gold Mohur.—T. Y. C.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. c. *Kingfisher*, 3 years, 8st. 2lbs. (W. Smith),
2. Mr. Oakeley's ch. f. *Irene*, 3 years, 8st. 2lbs.

Time 2' 28"

Mr. Black's ch. c. *Whalebone*, 8st. 7lbs. received from Mr. Croxford's b. c. f. *Cindrella*, 8st.—L. M.—50 Gold Mohurs.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohours each.—A. Jt.—C. D.

Mr. Oakeley's b. c. f. *Fair Salopian*, 8st. 5lbs. received.

Mr. Black's br. c. f. *Catherine*, 8st. paid 35 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Walter's b. c. f. *Moggy*, 7st. 5lbs. paid 35 Gold Mohurs.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 13	Albion	British	W. Swainson	Liverpool Aug. 15
13	Perseverance	British	A. Prince	Padang Dec. 1
13	Andromeda	Port.	P. C. S. Botelho	Macao Dec. 1
14	Ganges	British	P. Falconer	London Aug. 12
14	Good Success	British	W. Poynton	Bombay Dec. 21

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 12	Alexander	British	J. Pascal	Bordeaux
12	Fattalbury	Arab	Abdullah Bala	Juddah
12	Bussorah Merchant	British	J. Pringle	Persian Gulph
12	William Miles	British	S. Bendle	London
13	Medway	British	B. Wight	N. South Wales
13	Hanit Bux	Arab	David Nubbe	Allepey

Passengers.

Passengers per Ship ALBION, Captain W. Swainson, from Liverpool, 15th August, 1820.

Mrs. Margaret Grierson, and Mrs. Mary Brown: Mr. J. Grierson, Surgeon, Bengal Establishment; Masters W. Brown, John Brown, and George Brown; Mrs. Meliagard Fosberry; Lieutenant Fosberry, Madras Establishment, and Alexander Webster, Cadet, the three latter put on board the CAMBRIDGE on the 4th instant, for Madras.

Passenger per Ship GANGES, Captain Peter Falconer, from London 12th August, and the Cape of Good Hope, 8th of November.

From London.—Mrs. Falconer, and Mrs. Phillips; Misses Sparrow, Carnegy, Sudd, Clarkson, Collins, and Lumsden; Doctors Lumsden, and A. Macdougall; Messrs. W. B. Jackson, and Carnegy, of the Civil Service; Lieutenant Phillips; Messrs. Dalzell, Ludlow, and Revell, Cadets; Masters Lloyd, Vignion, C. Greenway, W. Greenway, and G. Greenway.

The GANGES parted company a few days ago with the WELLINGTON, Captain Maxwell, from Batavia, 1st December.

Nautical Notices.

Deal, July 23.—Wind S. W.—Arrived, and sailed for the River the WILLIAM MONEY, Jackson, from Bengal.

Portsmouth, July 30.—Wind W.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the JAMES SIBBALD, Forbes, and HADLOW, Craigie, from Calcutta.

Portsmouth, Aug. 6.—Wind W. S. W.—Arrived His Majesty's Ship EDEN, from the East Indies.

Falmouth, Aug. 5.—Sailed the MADRAS, Wellden, for Calcutta.

Deal, Aug. 9.—Wind W. N. W.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the JAMES SIBBALD, Forbes, and HADLOW, Craigie, from Calcutta.

The BELLE ALLIANCE, Captain Rolfe, and GEORGE THE FOURTH, Captain Farqharson, had also arrived, dates not precisely known.

SHIPS ADVERTISED TO LEAVE ENGLAND FOR INDIA.

Names	Tons	Commanders	Where Bound
Henry Porcher	500	F. A. Cunningham	Bengal Sept.
Windsor Castle	600	Simon Lee	Ditto Oct.
Golconde	800	J. J. Edwards	Madras and Bengal Dec.

Letters have been received in Town from Madras, brought by the Bark SCOTIA, from Mauritius; which mention the arrival at the latter place of the FRANCES CHARLOTTE, after a most tedious passage of 54 days from the Cape of Good Hope:

Mr. Loch, Major Vaughan, Town Major, and several other Gentlemen belonging to Bengal, are Passengers on the FRANCES CHARLOTTE.

The GOLOCONDA, Edwards, THALIA, Herbert, and DORSETSHIRE, Lyde; reached Deal on the 19th of July.

The WINCHESTER, from China, arrived at Lymington, and the INDUS, Wright, from Batavia, at Portsmouth on the 20th of July.

The WOODMAN, Kellie, reached England on the 24th and the LADY RAFFLES, Coxwell, on the 27th of July.

The DUKE OF LANCASTER, Morrison, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th of July.

The GEORGE HOME, Teifer, and the ROCKINGHAM, Waugh, were to sail from London for Bombay about the middle of August. John Ba...

...sailed on the 17th of July, and reached Madras on the 20th of August.